

Migration in the European Union: an Overview of EU Documents and Organisations

Pfeiffer-Gössweiner, Veronika; Pfleger, Johannes

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working paper



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Austrian Institute for Family Studies



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Title **“MIGRATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION:
AN OVERVIEW OF EU DOCUMENTS AND
ORGANISATIONS FOCUSING ON MIGRATION”**

Authors: **Veronika Pfeiffer-Gössweiner
Johannes Pflegerl**

Translation into English: **Eva Holzmaier-Ronge**

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ÖIF, Gonzagagasse 19/8, A-1010 Wien
Tel. +43-1-535 14 54-0
Fax +43-1-535 14 55
url: <http://www.oif.ac.at>
email: team@oif.ac.at

P.b.b.: Verlagspostamt 1010 Wien; DVR: 0855561

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PREFACE

As a supplement to the work done by the National Experts of the *European Observatory on the Social Situation, Demography and Family*, who have addressed the issue of migration in their 2002 Focus Monitoring Reports, the co-ordination team of the European Observatory has prepared a working paper. The purpose of this paper is to give people interested in the Union's migration and asylum policies an overview of the most relevant documents on this topic. The paper also lists the various Internet links to the documents discussed.

In addition, this working paper provides an overview of the major institutions and organisations dealing with migration, asylum, multicultural society and intercultural education in Europe. This includes research institutions and NGOs, of which a short description and the corresponding link to their respective homepage will be given.

For this working paper, information compiled in spring 2002 has been used. The sources of information have mainly been German and English language Internet sites and EU documents.

1. EU CONTEXT – POLITICAL UNDERSTANDING:

1.1 History and initial situation:

Development:

With the entry into force of the Treaty of Amsterdam in May 1999, parts of the asylum and migration law have been incorporated into Community law. This means that certain aspects of the following policy areas have become EU responsibility:

- asylum policy
- free movement of persons
- visa policy
- regulations on crossing the EU's external borders
- immigration policy
- rights of nationals of third countries

Objectives of the European Union:

The Treaty Establishing the European Community, as amended by the Treaty of Amsterdam, defines in articles 61 to 63 the objectives to be achieved by the European Union in terms of asylum and immigration policy¹:

- removal of any controls on persons, be they citizens of the Union or nationals of third countries, when they cross internal borders
- measures on the crossing of external border of the Member States (standards and methods for controls on persons, rules on visas)
- measures setting out the conditions under which nationals of third countries shall have the freedom to travel within the EU during a period of no more than three months
- measures on asylum (criteria and mechanisms for determining which Member State is responsible for considering an application for asylum, minimum standards on the reception of asylum seekers, minimum standards with respect to the qualification as refugee and for the procedures for granting or withdrawing refugee status)
- measures on refugees and displaced persons from third countries (minimum standards for giving temporary protection, promoting a balance of effort between Member States in receiving and bearing the consequences of receiving refugees and displaced persons)
- measures against illegal immigration of nationals of third countries, including repatriation of such persons illegally resident in a Member State
- immigration measures concerning conditions of entry and stay of third-country nationals, and procedures for the issue of long-term visas, including those for family reunification purposes

¹ <http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/treaties/selected/livre214.html>

- measures defining the rights and conditions under which third-country nationals who are legally resident in a Member State may reside in other Member States²

Pursuant to the EC Treaty, these measures are to be adopted within five years of the entry into force of the Treaty of Amsterdam (1 May 1999) (with the exception of measures listed under the last two items above).

EU policy framework for immigration and asylum:

In October 1999, the European Council met in Tampere (Finland) to define the policy guidelines for the next years, including asylum and immigration policies. The overarching objective of this special meeting was the “establishment of an area of freedom, security and justice” in the European Union³.

The European Council agreed on the development of a Common European Asylum System, based on the application of the Geneva Convention. This will ensure the principle of non-refoulement.

Moreover, the European Council of Tampere recognised that the European Union needs a comprehensive approach to migration addressing political, human rights and development issues in countries and regions of origin and transit. This EU-wide migration policy needs to be based on a shared assessment of the economic and demographic developments within the Union, as well as the situation in the countries of origin.

The European Council of Tampere stresses the need for the European Union to ensure fair treatment of third-country nationals. A more vigorous integration is needed that should aim at granting third-country nationals rights and obligations comparable to those of EU citizens.

The European Council calls for more efficient management of migration flows. One of the measures considered in this context is the development of information campaigns on the actual possibilities for legal immigration, and for the prevention of all forms of trafficking in human beings. This should be carried out in close co-operation with, and assistance to, the countries of origin and transit.

The European Council, various Directorates General of the European Commission (in particular Justice and Home Affairs, Employment and Social Affairs⁴, Economy and Finance⁵, and External Relations⁶), as well as the European Parliament⁷ are working on the migration and asylum policy defined by the EU. It includes the following areas:

- development of a common policy on migration
- a Common European Asylum System
- international protection
- illegal immigration
- partnership with countries of origin and transit

Below you will find current proposals (directives, minimum standards, etc.) of the European Commission on the individual policy areas followed by a survey of final reports that are already available and deal with migration-related issues.

² http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/unit/immigration_en.htm

³ http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/unit/immigration_en.htm

⁴ European Commission (2002): The Social Situation in the European Union 2002. In brief. Eurostat and European Commission. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities;

http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/fundamri/docs/confreport_en.pdf;

http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/empl&esf/docs/cult_sector/module5.pdf;

http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/news/2001/dec/taskforce2001_en.pdf

⁵ E.g. http://europa.eu.int/comm/economy_finance/publications/enlargement_papers/200

⁶ http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/human_rights/doc/report01_en.pdf;

http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/us/eu_us_news/3.pdf

⁷ <http://www.europarl.eu.int/dg2/acp/gabon2001/en/oj.pdf>

1.2 Directives, communications and minimum standards on EU migration and asylum policies:

I Development of a common policy on migration

The objective of policy discussions, proposals for directives and communications on the development of a common migration policy is the gradual harmonisation of country-specific policies on migration towards uniform EU procedures.

This requires:

- various legal provisions to define the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals
- an open method of co-ordination promoting a gradual approximation of Member States' relevant policies

Topics that are of relevance and have been submitted to the Council for examination are:

- family reunification
- rights of third-country nationals who are long-term residents
- admission of third-country nationals for employment purposes

The policy package proposed by the Commission to combat discrimination has already been adopted. Moreover, steps have been taken to place the struggle against social exclusion of migrants on the European social agenda⁸.

In addition, other initiatives have been taken with the following aims:

- improving knowledge of the migration phenomenon
- preparing a new action plan on statistics
- creating a (virtual) migration observatory
- stepping up administrative co-operation⁹

Currently submitted and discussed communications and proposals for directives are:

→ Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on a Community Immigration Policy¹⁰:

The management of migration flows is one of the tasks of the European Commission. In the new situation (recruitment of workers from third countries, illegal immigration, etc.), the Commission believes that channels for legal immigration to the Union should now be made available for labour migrants. However, in view of the strongly divergent views in the Member States on the admission and integration of third-country nationals, the Commission feels that it is essential to discuss these issues openly and to try to reach a consensus on the objectives of the policy to be followed. The purpose of this Communication is to stimulate this debate, taking into account the essential structural reforms the EU economy is undergoing in the framework of the European Employment Strategy. The Communication deals with the reasons for developing a new approach to migration, the Tampere framework for a common European policy on asylum and migration (partnership with countries of origin, a Common European Asylum System, fair treatment of third-country nationals, and management of migration flows) and the steps towards a Community immigration policy (admission of migrants, integration, etc.). The Annex illustrates the demographic and eco-

⁸ http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/justice_home/pdf/scoreboard_30oct01_en.pdf, p.10

⁹ http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/justice_home/pdf/scoreboard_30oct01_en.pdf, p.11

¹⁰ http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2000/com2000_0757en01.pdf

conomic context and provides an overview of recent or planned Commission proposals relating to immigration policy.

➔ Proposal for a Council Directive on the right to family reunification¹¹:

The intention of this proposal for a Directive is to establish a right to family reunification, while creating means of sanctioning any abuse of rules and procedures¹². The right to family reunification as such “flows from the need to protect the family as the natural fundamental unit of society and from the right to respect for family life secured by international law, and in particular by the European Convention for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms”¹³.

The proposal for a Directive starts out with general conditions (definition of concepts, scope of the proposed Directive, etc.) and goes on to define which family members are eligible for reunification. Derogations are provided for refugees who are unaccompanied minors. Moreover, the proposed Directive defines the submission and examination of the application and the practical conditions for the exercise of the right of family reunification: the Member States have power of discretion, may ask applicants to provide evidence of stable resources and may fix waiting periods. Furthermore, the proposed Directive regulates the entry of family members and defines the rights necessary for integration into the new social environment (e.g. special legal status).

➔ Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on an open method of co-ordination for the Community immigration policy¹⁴:

In the conclusions of the Communication, the Commission proposes that – in view of the multi-dimensional aspects of migratory phenomena, the large number of different actors involved in migration management and the continuing responsibility of the Member States for the implementation of migration policy – an open procedure for co-ordination of policy at Community level should be established. In this Communication, the Commission also shows how this method could be applied. The Communication discusses the European guidelines on immigration. They deal with the management of migration flows, the admission of economic migrants, the partnership with third countries, and the integration of third-country nationals. The instruments and methods mentioned are the National Action Plans, development and evaluation of the Community immigration policy, involvement of the European Institutions, involvement of civil society, and a number of supporting measures.

➔ Proposal for a Council Directive on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purpose of paid employment and self-employed economic activities¹⁵:

The aim of this proposal for a Directive is to determine common conditions and common procedural standards. Chapter I (general provisions) explains the main concepts and terms and provides definitions (third-country nationals, employed/self-employed persons, etc.). In addition, the proposed Directive defines the conditions for entry and residence for the purpose of exercising activities as employed persons. The conditions for a “residence permit – worker” and a “residence permit – self-employed person” are set forth. This includes length of validity and the rights conferred by such a residence permit (most importantly, residence

¹¹ http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=51999PC0638&model=guichett and amended proposal:

http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=52000PC0624&model=guichett

¹² http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=51999PC0638&model=guichett

¹³ http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=51999PC0638&model=guichett, p.11

¹⁴ http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2001/com2001_0387en01.pdf

¹⁵ http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=52001PC0386&model=guichett

and work in the Member State). If workers from third countries are admitted for the first time, Member States will have to establish whether there are labour shortages on the EU labour market. In addition, the proposed Directive defines “seasonal worker”, transfrontier worker”, “intra-corporate transferee” and “trainee”.

The proposal for a Directive stipulates that Member States may restrict the entry and residence of third-country nationals for considerations of public policy, public security and public health. Moreover, the EC Treaty allows Member States to reserve access to certain posts/activities to their own nationals and to exclude nationals of other Member States.

II Common European Asylum System

Under the Common European Asylum System, the EU should develop minimum standards for asylum procedures and the treatment of asylum seekers.

In the asylum field, the Council is currently examining all the legislative proposals necessary to implement the first phase, covering the following issues:

- defining the term of refugee
- establishing minimum standards for asylum procedures
- reception conditions for asylum seekers in Member States
- criteria for determining which Member State is responsible for examining an asylum application
- aligning additional forms of protection¹⁶

Currently submitted and discussed communications and proposals for directives are:

→ Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament towards a common asylum procedure and a uniform status, valid throughout the Union, for persons granted asylum¹⁷:

Pursuant to the Presidency Conclusions of the Tampere European Council (15 and 16 October 1999), Community rules for a Common European Asylum System should, in the longer term, lead to a common asylum procedure and a uniform status for those who are granted asylum valid throughout the Union. The Communication sets out the Commission's thinking on this procedure and this status. Its purpose is not to propose one or more ready-made systems but to launch a debate in the Community on the longer-term prospects. The Communication begins by looking at the context and objectives of the common procedure and the uniform status. It goes on to consider the possibilities of a common procedure and of a uniform status. It stresses the need to reach common analysis underlying the procedure and the status. Finally, the Commission proposes a general structure and a method for examining the Communication.

→ Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the common asylum policy, introducing an open co-ordination method. First report by the Commission on the application of Communication COM(2000)755¹⁸:

This Communication follows on the Communication from the Commission of 22 November 2000 (see previous section) and reports on its implementation. The areas discussed are: implementation of the legislative programme of the first phase and flanking measures; link between international protection obligations and security; common analysis; the external

¹⁶ http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/justice_home/pdf/scoreboard_30oct01_en.pdf, p.10

¹⁷ http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2000/com2000_0755en01.pdf

¹⁸ http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2001/com2001_0710en01.pdf

dimension; application of the open co-ordination method to asylum policy, and recommendations.

→ Proposal for a Council Directive laying down minimum standards on the reception of applicants for asylum in Member States¹⁹:

The proposal is composed of five main sets of rules:

- 1) General provisions including objective and scope as well as the definitions of the concepts.
- 2) A second set of rules focuses on the reception conditions: information, documentation, freedom of movement, housing, food, clothing, daily expenses allowance, unity of the family, health care, schooling for minors.
- 3) Minimum standards regarding material reception conditions and health care which Member States are required to ensure.
- 4) Provisions for reducing or withdrawing access to some or all reception conditions as well as the possibility of review before a court of a decision on reduction or withdrawal of reception conditions.
- 5) Rules to ensure the proposal's complete implementation as well as the improvement of the national reception systems.

The Commission, for its part, envisages to introduce a Contact Committee, which will facilitate the transposition and the subsequent implementation of the Directive through regular consultations on all practical problems.

→ Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national²⁰:

With this proposal, the Commission meets a requirement of the European Council that a Common European Asylum System should include a clear and workable determination of the State responsible for the examination of an asylum application in the context of a fair and efficient asylum procedure. The proposal for a Regulation includes the criteria governing responsibility, the procedures for taking charge and taking back, co-operation between Member States, as well as final and transitional provisions. It goes on to consider the legal basis and questions of subsidiarity and proportionality.

→ Proposal for a Council Directive on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third-country nationals and stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection²¹:

"This will complete the Commission's work on a proposed set of 'building blocks', which jointly constitute the first step of the 'Common European Asylum System' called for by the Tampere European Council"²². The proposed standards focus on the general nature of international protection, identifying the many common characteristics of its two constitutive elements, refugee status and subsidiary protection status. In addition, the proposal is specific to the qualification as a refugee. It goes on to provide a framework for identifying three categories of applicants for international protection who do not qualify as refugees but are eligible for the supplementary status of subsidiary protection. The standards also lay down the minimum obligations that Member States shall have towards those to whom they grant international protection.

¹⁹ http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2001/en_501PC0181.pdf

²⁰ http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2001/en_501PC0447.pdf

²¹ http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2001/com2001_0510en01.pdf

²² http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2001/com2001_0510en01.pdf, p.3

→ Proposal for a Council Directive on minimum standards on procedures in Member States for granting and withdrawing refugee status²³:

This proposal for a Directive deals with the scope and definitions for such minimum standards. They apply to third-country nationals, stateless persons and EU nationals. The proposal prohibits the use of time-limits (for the purpose of denying access to the asylum procedure). To effectively ensure the principle of non-refoulement, the proposal lays down the right of each asylum applicant to remain at the border or on the territory of the Member State as long as his application has not been decided on. The proposal also sets out procedural guarantees for the personal interview, legal assistance and unaccompanied minors. It requires Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure that all competent authorities are adequately provided with staff and equipment so that they can discharge their duties as laid down in this Directive. This would include minimum requirements for the training of personnel, confidentiality of information regarding individual applications for asylum, and the closure of files where the applicant has withdrawn his asylum application or has disappeared. Moreover, the proposal sets out the areas of responsibility of the UNHCR, and it lists the cases in which Member States may dismiss an asylum application as inadmissible. It also defines first countries of asylum, safe third countries and safe countries of origin. In the end, it lists the various options of appeal.

→ Proposal for a directive concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents

III International protection

This policy area is mainly concerned with ensuring the protection of all EU nationals but also of non-EU nationals residing on EU territory.

First steps have been taken on the basis of proposals from the Commission concerning:

- the establishment of a European Refugee Fund as a solidarity measure designed to promote a balance of effort between Member States (in receiving and bearing the consequences of such intake)
- the development of the EURODAC system for comparing fingerprints for the purpose of effectively applying the Dublin Convention for determining which Member State is responsible for considering an asylum application submitted in one of the Member States
- the Directive on temporary protection, which provides the Community and its Member States with a common framework in the event of a mass influx of refugees and displaced persons²⁴

Currently submitted and discussed (proposals for) directives are:

→ Directive on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons^{25 26}:

²³ http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=52000PC0578&model=guic_hett

²⁴ http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/justice_home/pdf/scoreboard_30oct01_en.pdf, p.10

²⁵ http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=52000PC0303&model=guic_hett

²⁶ http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/news/prot_tempo/documents/dir-2001-55-ce_en.pdf

Alongside minimum standards, the Directive also includes measures to promote a balance of effort between Member States in receiving and bearing the consequences of receiving such persons.

The Directive includes general provisions for these minimum standards, their objectives, definitions and the obligations of Member States in this context (basic obligations, a displaced person's right to employment, rights of the child, conditions for maintaining the family unit, particular obligations towards unaccompanied minors, etc.) It goes on to set out the duration and implementation of temporary protection, access to asylum procedure in the context of temporary protection, and return and measures after temporary protection.

→ Commission Working Document: The relationship between safeguarding internal security and complying with international protection obligations and instruments²⁷:

This Working Document is the Commission response to Conclusion 29 of the Extraordinary Justice and Home Affairs Council Meeting of 20 September 2001, in which: "The Council invites the Commission to examine urgently the relationship between safeguarding internal security and complying with international protection obligations and instruments"²⁸.

The document addresses the following issues:

- Mechanisms for excluding those not deserving protection from Refugee Convention status and other forms of international protection
- Legal follow up to the exclusion of persons from refugee Convention status or other forms of international protection
- Approximation of relevant legislation, regulation and administrative practices against the background of the Common European Asylum System and analysis of internal security-related provisions in EC legislation
- (future) Commission proposals for EC legislation in the fields of asylum and immigration

IV Illegal immigration

The struggle against illegal immigration is another important aspect of a common policy on the management of migratory flows.

Various advances and first legislative instruments relate to:

- preventing the facilitation of illegal entry and unauthorised residence, and
- ensuring the mutual recognition of expulsion decisions²⁹.

Currently submitted and discussed communications and proposals for directives are:

→ Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on a common policy on illegal immigration³⁰:

After discussing the guidelines, targets and requirements, the Communication goes on to present an Action Plan. The Commission has identified six areas for possible actions preventing and fighting illegal immigration: visa policy; infrastructure for information exchange, co-operation and co-ordination; border management; police co-operation; aliens law and criminal law; return and readmission policy. The Commission is striving to make further

²⁷ http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/wdc/2001/com2001_0743en01.pdf

²⁸ http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/wdc/2001/com2001_0743en01.pdf, p.2

²⁹ http://europa.eu.int/comm/dqs/justice_home/pdf/scoreboard_30oct01_en.pdf, p.10

³⁰ http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2001/com2001_0672en01.pdf

progress aiming at the creation of synergy effects of national efforts by adding the European dimension.

This is followed by Commission conclusions intended to launch discussions on a number of new and innovative concepts:

- Return policy must be further built up, and the Commission will, therefore, forward a Green Paper on the Community Return Policy.
- First steps towards the creation of a European Border Guard will be outlined (see Communication on European Border Management).
- The EU should reflect on the establishment of a European Visa Identification System.

To that end the Commission will undertake a feasibility study.

→ Proposal for a Council Directive on the short-term residence permit issued to victims of action to facilitate illegal immigration or trafficking in human beings who co-operate with the competent authorities³¹:

Alongside general provisions, the proposal sets out procedures for issuing short-term residence permits, conditions for residence, non-renewal and withdrawal, and final provisions.

→ Green Paper on a Community return policy on illegal residents³²:

According to the Commission, the primary aim of the Green Paper is to call for reactions from interested parties and to launch a broad discussion among all relevant stakeholders. The Commission invites all interested parties to comment in writing no later than 31 July 2002 to the Directorate General Justice and Home Affairs (mail to: jai-immigration-asile@cec.eu.int). Part I of the Green Paper discusses return as an integral part of a comprehensive Community immigration and asylum policy. Part II addresses the issues of approximation and improved co-operation on return among Member States. The final part discusses strides towards a common readmission policy.

V Partnership with countries of origin and transit

This area covers co-operation with, and assistance to, non-member countries. In addition, information campaigns on the actual possibilities for legal immigration to the EU are developed for third-country residents. This co-operation operates in particular through the gradual integration of migration and asylum questions into the political dialogue³³.

Co-operation with third countries in the area of migration includes:

- a framework for preparatory actions,
- a call for expression of interest: preparatory actions regarding co-operation with third countries in the area of migration,
- a call for proposals, and
- grant application.

³¹ http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2002/en_502PC0071.pdf

³² http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/gpr/2002/com2002_0175en01.pdf

³³ http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/justice_home/pdf/scoreboard_30oct01_en.pdf, p.11

Currently, the EU is working on readmission agreements with third countries and a proposal for a Council Decision adopting an action programme for administrative co-operation in the fields of external borders, visas, asylum and immigration.

1.3 Final reports:

The following final reports include facts, figures and data on the number of asylum seekers, third-country persons, etc. They also give a survey of their rights and obligations in the individual Member States. These studies provide a basis for decision-making for the above-mentioned communications, proposals for directives and minimum standards.

I Study on the legal framework and administrative practices in the Member States of the European Communities regarding reception conditions for persons seeking international protection:

The study includes a comparative analysis and reports by all Member States. Within the comparative analysis, a global survey is provided of some statistical trends in numbers of asylum seekers and in statuses granted to non-EU nationals in the Member States. The study analyses the organisation of asylum procedures. It discusses trends regarding the political atmosphere surrounding “foreigners” in the Member States and describes the framework and reception conditions (accommodation, access to education and health care, etc.) for persons seeking protection³⁴.

The country reports provide specific detailed information on the above topics for all 15 Member States of the Union³⁵.

II Study on the admission of third-country nationals for paid employment or self-employed activity³⁶:

Part A gives a general survey of the rights and obligations of third-country nationals regarding residence, work permits and attached rights (family reunion, social benefits, civil rights, etc.). Distinction is made between paid employment and self-employment. The study also addresses the institutional context and existing regulations for the monitoring of fraud. Part B includes the country-specific reports on the issue by all Member States.

³⁴ http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/unit/doc_asile_immigrat/final_rapport_en.pdf

³⁵ Austria: http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/unit/doc_asile_immigrat/austria_final_en.pdf;
Belgium: http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/unit/doc_asile_immigrat/belgium_final_en.pdf;
Denmark: http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/unit/doc_asile_immigrat/denmark_final_en.pdf;
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Greece: http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/unit/doc_asile_immigrat/greece_final_en.pdf;
Ireland: http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/unit/doc_asile_immigrat/ireland_final_en.pdf;
Italy: http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/unit/doc_asile_immigrat/italy_final_en.pdf;
Luxembourg: http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/unit/doc_asile_immigrat/luxembourg_final_en.pdf;
Netherlands: http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/unit/doc_asile_immigrat/netherlands_final_en.pdf;
Portugal: http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/unit/doc_asile_immigrat/portugal_final_en.pdf;
Spain: http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/unit/doc_asile_immigrat/spain_final_en.pdf;
Sweden: http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/unit/doc_asile_immigrat/sweden_final_en.pdf;
United Kingdom: http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/unit/doc_asile_immigrat/uk_final_en.pdf

³⁶ http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/unit/doc_asile_immigrat/study_ecotec.pdf

III Report: The legal status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents in a Member State of the European Union³⁷:

This study uses the Member States' reports on their respective legal situation to provide an overall picture of the situation of third-country nationals in the European Union.

2. ORGANISATIONS

Numerous research institutes and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) specialise in asylum, immigration, multicultural society and intercultural education. Some NGOs also directly support refugees, asylum-seekers and minorities.

This chapter lists selected research institutes and NGOs in alphabetical order. All of them work internationally, are located in the EU and do their studies in this area. Some of them analyse these issues at the European level.

2.1 Research institutes:

ASEN (Association for the Study of Ethnicity and Nationalism):

ASEN is a multi-disciplinary, non-political organisation for advancing the study of ethnicity and nationalism.

Location: London School of Economics and Political Science (UK)

Contact: <http://www.lse.ac.uk/depts/european/ASEN/>

Babylon Center for Studies of Multilingualism in the Multicultural Society:

The Center's research programme focuses on multilingualism (Dutch and other minority languages).

Location: Tilburg University (Netherlands)

Contact: <http://babylon.kub.nl>

CEIFO (Centre for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations):

CEIFO's field of work is international migration, ethnicity, xenophobia and racism, relations between different ethnic groups, immigration and refugee policies.

Location: Stockholm University (Sweden)

Contact: <http://www.ceifo.su.se>

CEMES (Centre for European Migration and Ethnic Studies):

CEMES specialises in policy-relevant research, information and publishing on international migration and ethnic relations in Western, Central and Eastern Europe.

Location: CEMES (UK)

Contact: <http://www.cemes.org/>

CEMRI (Centro de Estudos das Migrações e das Relações Interculturais):

The research activities of the Centre for Migration Studies and Intercultural Relations are subdivided into three categories: (1) social phenomena in multicultural environments, (2) gender and equal treatment issues, and (3) topics relating to health, culture and development.

Location: CEMRI (Portugal)

Contact: <http://www.univ-ab.pt/iepg/centros/cemri/cemri.htm>

³⁷ http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/unit/doc_asile_immigrat/groenendijk_report_en.pdf

Centre for Multiethnic Research:

The Centre is a cross-disciplinary forum for the study of the cultural issues, social phenomena, and processes of change related to life's ethnic dimensions.

Location: Uppsala University (Sweden)

Contact: <http://www.multietn.uu.se/eindex2.html>

CERI (Centre d'Études et de Recherches Internationales):

The Centre for International Studies and Research works on European research topics, but also on issues related to the Arab world and the USA.

Location: CERI (France)

Contact: <http://www.ceri-sciencespo.com/>

CEREN (Centre for Research on Ethnic Relations and Nationalism):

The aim of CEREN is to carry out research, to offer documentation of research, and to arrange postgraduate courses and seminars. Racism, xenophobia and ethnic relations, concerning both immigrants and native groups, are central themes. Nation-building, nationalism and questions in the field of ethnic relations in Finland are another focus.

Location: University of Helsinki (Finland)

Contact: <http://sockom.helsinki.fi/ceren>

CIAL (Center for International and European Law on Immigration and Asylum):

The Center specialises on analysing political and legal aspects of immigration and asylum at the international and European levels.

Location: University of Constance (Germany)

Contact: <http://www.uni-konstanz.de/FuF/ueberfak/fzaa/>

CIEMI (Centre d'Information et d'Etudes sur les Migrations Internationales):

The Information and Study Centre on International Migration documents information on social, cultural and religious topics related to international migration.

Location: Prencipe Lorenzo (France)

Contact: <http://members.aol.com/ciemiparis/>

CMR (Centre for Migration Law):

The Centre studies the legal situation of migrants and minorities in a European context.

Location: University Nijmegen (Netherlands)

Contact: <http://www.jur.kun.nl/rit/cmr/home.html>

CNER (Centre for New Ethnicities Research):

The Centre works on research and education. From the outset the Centre has tried to link its academic research to practical interventions in the field of anti-racist work and intercultural education with young people living in areas of high racial tension.

Location: University of East London (UK)

Contact: <http://www.uel.ac.uk/cner/index.htm>

CRER (Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations):

The CRER is the major academic body in the UK for the research and teaching of matters concerning racism, migration and ethnic relations.

Location: University of Warwick (UK)

Contact: http://www.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/CRER_RC/

CSER (Centro Studi Emigrazione Roma):

The Centre for Migration Studies was established to study the sociological, historical, political, theological and pastoral aspects of national and international migration movements.

Location: CSER (Italy)

Contact: <http://www.cser.it/>

Danish Centre for Migration and Ethnic Studies:

The aim of the Centre is to co-ordinate and direct research on ethnicity, ethnic relations and migration at the national and international levels.

Location: Danish Centre for Migration and Ethnic Studies (Denmark)

Contact: <http://eal16.hhs.dk/dames/>

EFMS (Europäisches Forum für Migrationsstudien):

The work of the European Forum for Migration Studies encompasses research, documentation, consultative services, training and providing information to the public in the areas of migration, integration and migration policies in Germany and Europe.

Location: Bamberg University (Germany)

Contact: <http://www.uni-bamberg.de/~ba6ef3/efmshome.htm>

EKEM (Hellenic Centre for European Studies):

The Centre's main objective is to study and research issues concerning the European unification and, in general, the European area and issues that are linked with the participation and the achievements of Greece in the European Union as well as general issues that affect Greek foreign policy.

Location: EKEM (Greece)

Contact: http://www.ekem.gr/frames_en.html

Europäisches Migrationszentrum (EMZ)

The European Migration Centre was founded in Berlin some 20 years ago. The overall aim of the organisation is to intensify European collaboration between institutions working on migration and ethnicity. The EMZ's continuously broadening range of activities includes international research as well as practical guidance for immigrant entrepreneurs in Berlin.

Location: EMZ (Germany)

Contact: <http://www.emz-berlin.de/>

ERCOMER (European Research Centre on Migration & Ethnic Relations):

ERCOMER is a research centre with a strong interest in comparative research in the fields of international migration, ethnic relations, racism and ethnic conflict within the European context.

Location: Faculty of Social Sciences, Utrecht University (Netherlands)

Contact: www.ercomer.org

Eurasylum

Eurasylum was established to provide research, evaluation and consulting services dedicated to issues of immigration control and asylum determination processes in Europe and internationally.

Location: Eurasylum Ltd. (UK)

Contact: <http://www.eurasylum.org/portal/DesktopDefault.aspx>

EUROFOR (European Research Forum on Migration and Ethnic Relations):

The EuroFor network is active in the field of research on international migration and ethnic relations.

Location: EuroFor (Europe)

Contact: www.emz-berlin.de/start.htm

EUROSTAT (Statistical Office of the European Commission):

EUROSTAT offers statistics, data and facts on such issues as population and social conditions, research and technology. Among others, it publishes reports on migration flows and migration policies.

Location: EUROSTAT (Luxembourg)

Contact: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/Public/datashop/print-catalogue/EN?catalogue=Eurostat>

European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research:

The European Centre is an international centre for social research, policy, information and training.

Location: European Centre (Austria)

Contact: <http://www.euro.centre.org/>

FiSt (Forschungsstelle für interkulturelle Studien):

The aim of the Research Centre for Intercultural Studies is to establish an interdisciplinary discussion forum on migration and minorities in Germany.

Location: Cologne University (Germany)

Contact: <http://www.uni-koeln.de/ew-fak/FiSt/>

Gender, Race, Class Reading Group:

The Group is open to all researchers interested in ethnicity and race. It wants to promote networking and to diffuse research results and methods.

Location: Lancaster University (UK)

Contact: <http://www.comp.lancs.ac.uk/sociology/tegender.html>

ICIS (International Centre for Intercultural Studies):

ICIS is a major university centre in the United Kingdom for the national and international study of intercultural educational issues.

Location: Institute of Education (UK)

Contact: <http://www.ioe.ac.uk/ccs/icis/Default.htm>

ICMPD (International Centre for Migration Policy Development):

ICMPD stands for solving migration challenges in innovative ways, among others in migration research.

Location: ICMPD (Austria)

Contact: <http://www.icmpd.org/>

IIASA (International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis):

IIASA specialises on research and education, among others, it studies population and the society. In this framework, it also does migration research.

Location: IIASA (Austria)

Contact: <http://www.iasa.ac.at/>

IMAZ (Institut für Migrationsforschung, Ausländerpädagogik und Zweitsprachendidaktik):

The Institute for Migration Research, Migrant Education and Second-language Teaching engages in migration studies focusing on the following issues: social, historical and economic aspects of labour migration in Europe, the problem of migrant workers re-migrating to their countries of origin, ethnic identity in an international comparison, and integration of foreign workers in urban areas.

Location: Essen University (Germany)

Contact: <http://www.uni-essen.de/fet&ww/fue/germ/sonst/imaz.htm>

IMER Norway/Bergen (International Migration and Ethnic Relations):

IMER Norway/Bergen is an interdisciplinary unit engaged in research, teaching and information dissemination within the field of international migration and ethnic relations.

Location: Bergen University (Norway)

Contact: <http://www.svf.uib.no/sefos/IMER/>

IMES (Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies):

The research programme of IMES focuses on Dutch and comparative European studies on international migration, ethnicities and social diversity.

Location: Amsterdam University (Netherlands)

Contact: <http://www.pscw.uva.nl/imes/>

IMIS (Institut für Migrationsforschung und interkulturelle Studien):

The Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies analyses migration problems and the integration of migrants in former and present times. This includes migration research, information for the public, promoting the dialogue between research and practice as well as consulting services.

Location: Osnabrück University (Germany)

Contact: <http://www.imis.uni-osnabrueck.de>

Institut für Migrationsforschung, interkulturelle Beziehungen und Ausländerrecht:

On its website, the University of Bremen Migration Research Center offers information and links to national and international organisations specialising on migration.

Location: Bremen University (Germany)

Contact: <http://www.migration.uni-bremen.de/>

Institute of Migration:

The tasks of the Institute are to carry out migration research, to collect, store and document research material relating to international and internal migration (including immigrants and refugees), to publish material on migration, and to develop co-operation between the universities and migration organisations, both within Finland and abroad.

Location: Institute of Migration (Finland)

Contact: http://www.utu.fi/erill/instmigr/index_e.htm

Irish Diaspora Studies:

The Irish Diaspora Research Unit hosts the Irish-Diaspora list, i.e. an email discussion forum, offered as a service to the world-wide Irish Diaspora scholarly community.

Location: Bradford University (UK)

Contact: <http://www.brad.ac.uk/acad/diaspora/>

MIGRINTER (Migrations Internationales, Espaces et Sociétés):

International Migrations, Spaces and Societies is a research team specialising in the study of international migrations and ethnic relations.

Location: Poitiers and Bordeaux Universities (France)

Contact: <http://www.mshs.univ-poitiers.fr/migrinter/anglais/indexeng.htm>

MPG (Migration Policy Group):

MPG is committed to improving policy development on migration and the related issues of diversity, equality and anti-discrimination by facilitating exchange between key stakeholders in Europe, North America and the international community.

Location: MPG (Belgium)

Contact: <http://www.migpolgroup.com/>

MRU (Migration Research Unit):

MRU specialises on labour migration, data and information systems, the analysis of trends and processes relating to international migration in Europe, and migration in Europe and the UK.

Location: University College London (UK)

Contact: <http://www.geog.ucl.ac.uk/mru/>

MSRC (Mary Seacole Research Centre):

This national research centre specialises on aspects of health and welfare services for a multicultural society.

Location: De Montfort University (UK)

Contact: <http://www.dmu.ac.uk/Schools/HCS/MSRC/>

Mångkulturellt Centrum:

The Multicultural Centre studies to what extent and in which ways immigration over the past few decades has changed the face of Swedish society. It analyses how individuals and organisations deal with a social environment characterised by rapid change and increasing cultural diversity.

Location: Mångkulturellt Centrum (Sweden)

Contact: <http://www.mkc.botkyrka.se/>

Odysseus:

The Academic Network for Legal Studies on Immigration and Asylum in Europe analyses the legislation of EU Member States and legislation of the EU in the areas of migration and asylum. The objective is to furnish universities, policy-makers, practitioners and NGOs with a deeper insight on these issues from a European perspective.

Location: Brussels University (Belgium)

Contact: <http://www.ulb.ac.be/assoc/odysseus/odnetuk.html>

OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development):

The OECD is an international organisation helping governments tackle the economic, social and governance challenges of a globalised economy.

Location: OECD (France)

Contact: www.oecd.org

ÖIF (Österreichisches Institut für Familienforschung):

The Austrian Institute for Family Studies works on migration issues in the framework of the European Observatory on the Social Situation, Demography and Family, and has a focus on migration in its own research programme.

Location: ÖIF (Austria)

Contact: www.oif.ac.at

RCTSH (Research Centre for Transcultural Studies in Health):

The Centre's aim is to enable the development of health professionals and health services which deliver culturally competent care that ultimately ensures high-quality care for all.

Location: Middlesex University (UK)

Contact: <http://www.mdx.ac.uk/www/rctsh/homepage.htm>

REDS (Research Group on Exclusion and Dominance Structures):

REDS is a research group operating on issues and phenomena concerning social exclusion.

Location: REDS (Greece)

Contact: <http://www.eled.auth.gr/reds/index-en.htm>

SELAPO (Center for Human Resources):

SELAPO's focus is on population and work, paying special attention to migration. It studies the conditions for migration, political aspects and issues related to employment.

Location: Munich University (Germany)

Contact: <http://www.selapo.vwl.uni-muenchen.de>

Sussex Centre for Migration Research:

The Centre provides an interdisciplinary environment for research on migration, diasporas, and transnational communities.

Location: University of Sussex (UK)

Contact: <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/Units/SCMR/>

URMIS (Unité de Recherche Migrations et Société):

URMIS carries out interdisciplinary research on migration and ethnic relations at the national and international levels.

Location: URMIS (France)

Contact: <http://www.unice.fr/urmis-soliis/>

2.2 NGOs (non-governmental organisations):

A TA TURQUIE:

The Organisation's aim is to improve the relations between the Turkish and the French society by carrying out research programmes and surveys.

Location: A TA TURQUIE (France)

Contact: <http://www.ataturquie.asso.fr/>

Antisemitism and Xenophobia Today:

AXT is an online country-by-country examination of the manifestations of racism, xenophobia and, especially, antisemitism, against a backdrop of the more general social and political contexts in which such manifestations occur.

Location: Institute for Jewish Policy Research (UK)

Contact: <http://www.axt.org.uk/>

APM (Associazione per i Popoli Minacciati):

The Organisation for Menaced Populations defends the rights of minorities, indigenous populations and stateless peoples. Access to the documentation centre is free for students, journalists and members of NGOs.

Location: APM (Italy)

Contact: <http://www.ines.org/apm-gfbv/>

Apm-gfbv (Associazione per i Popoli Minacciati):

This is the Italian branch of the German Association for Menaced Populations.

Location: APM (Italy)

Contact: <http://www.ines.org/apm-gfbv/>

Casa dei Diritti Sociali:

The House of Social Rights is a group of some 280 volunteers in more than 40 countries.

They provide accommodation and education for migrants, refugees and minorities.

Location: Casa dei Diritti Sociali (Italy)

Contact: <http://www.dirittisociali.org/>

CIEMEN (Centre Internacional Escarré per a les Minories Ethniques I les Nacions):

CIEMEN is a centre focusing on the study of ethnic and national problems in Europe and in the world.

Location: CIEMEN (Spain)

Contact: <http://www.ciemen.org/ciemen.htm>

COSPE (Cooperazione per lo Sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti):

COSPE stands for “Co-operation for the Development of Emerging Countries”. Among other things, it provides language teaching for ethnic minorities.

Location: COSPE (Italy)

Contact: <http://www.socrates-me-too.org/METOOingl.htm>

Crosspoint Anti Racism:

The Crosspoint is the net's biggest collection of links in the fields of anti-racism, anti-fascism, migrants, Roma and Sinti, Jewish organisations, human rights, refugees, homosexuals and lesbians, etc.

Location: NGO Network (Netherlands)

Contact: <http://www.magenta.nl/crosspoint/>

December 18:

December 18 is an online organisation created to promote and protect the rights of migrant workers.

Location: December 18 (UK)

Contact: <http://www.december18.net/intro.htm>

DRC (Danish Refugee Council):

The Council's aim is to protect refugees from being exploited and to promote coherent solutions to refugee problems based on human rights.

Location: DRC (Denmark)

Contact: <http://www.flygtning.dk/>

ECMI (European Centre for Minority Issues):

ECMI conducts practice-oriented research concerning minority-majority relations in Europe and promotes interethnic relations in all regions of Europe – East and West.

Location: ECMI (Germany)

Contact: <http://www.ecmi.de/doc/index.html>

ECRE (European Council on Refugees and Exiles):

ECRE is an umbrella organisation of 72 refugee-assisting agencies in 28 countries working towards fair and humane policies for the treatment of asylum-seekers and refugees.

Location: ECRE (UK)

Contact: <http://www.ecre.org/>

EFIL (European Federation for Intercultural Learning):

EFIL is the umbrella organisation of the AFS Organisations in Europe. Their aim is to promote intercultural learning by organising youth exchanges.

Location: EFIL (Belgium)

Contact: <http://efil.afs.org/>

EIN (Electronic Immigration Network):

EIN wants to link major information providers with advice workers and practitioners dealing with all issues relating to immigration, refugee and nationality law and practice in the United Kingdom.

Location: The Progress Centre (UK)

Contact: <http://www.ein.org.uk/>

ENAR (European Network Against Racism):

ENAR offers the latest news in the European Union on anti-racism and discrimination legislation.

Location: ENAR (Belgium)

Contact: <http://www.enar-eu.org/>

EUMC (The European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia):

The EUMC was established in 1997 by the European Union as an independent body to contribute to combat racism, xenophobia and anti-semitism throughout Europe. The EUMC has launched a call for expression of interest for general services concerning the operation of its office in Vienna. The purpose of this call is to build up a list of potential contractors who will be invited to submit tenders for specific tasks.

Location: EUMC (Austria)

Contact: <http://www.eumc.at/about/index.htm>

European Union Networks on Integration of Refugees:

Refugeenet is the website of the EU Networks on Reception, Integration and Voluntary Repatriation of Refugees. It is a source of information and ideas on the integration of refugees in Europe.

Location: EU Networks (Belgium)

Contact: <http://www.refugeenet.org/>

Freevillage.org:

Freevillage.org is an online meeting place for everybody interested in the integration of refugees. Freevillage.org offers an easily accessible platform for non-profit organisations and individuals to present themselves and their information.

Location: ECRE Task Force on Integration (Belgium)

Contact: http://shr.aaas.org/dhr/detail.php?e_id=650

I CARE (Internet Centre Anti Racism Europe):

I CARE is a portal to anti-racism on the Internet. It offers a link collection, the Magenta Crosspoint, a news section, the possibility to find partners for new projects and to participate in the preparatory European conference about racism.

Location: Magenta Foundation (Netherlands)

Contact: <http://www.icare.to/>

IEMA (Instituto Euromediterraneo de Migraciones y Asilo):

The Euro-Mediterranean Institute for Migration and Asylum carries out and prepares studies on migration and asylum, publishes and organises seminars and conferences on these issues.

Location: IEMA (Spain)

Contact: <http://www.isid.es/ongs/IEMA>

IGNIS (European Culture Centre):

Originally IGNIS was conceived as an Eastern European Cultural Centre and a cultural haven for political emigrants and dissidents from Central and Eastern Europe. Nowadays, the Centre cultivates the culture of these people's native countries and offers social, legal, psychological and medical support.

Location: IGNIS e.V. (Germany)

Contact: <http://www.ignis.org/index-1.html>

Immigration Index:

Immigration Index offers relevant information on the Internet. The topics covered include deportation, discrimination, gender, government, online news sources, and studies.

Location: Immigration Index (UK)

Contact: <http://www.asylumsupport.info/links.htm>

MRG (Minority Rights Group):

MRG promotes the rights of ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities.

Location: MRG (UK)

Contact: <http://www.minorityrights.org/>

MSS (The Multicultural Skyscraper):

The MSS is the information gateway of the On-Line/More Colour in the Media Network set up to improve the representation of ethnic minorities in broadcasting. It has also initiated projects in the fields of employment, training, production and research.

Location: DDS, STOA (Netherlands)

Contact: <http://www.multicultural.net/>

Multicultureel plein DDS Amsterdam:

„Multicultureel plein“ is a collection of all websites of organisations, groups and institutes working on the Dutch multicultural society.

Location: DDS, STOA (Netherlands)

Contact: <http://www.multicultureelplein.nl/mcplein/home.asp>

NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council):

NRC's task is to enhance international protection of refugees, and to offer humanitarian assistance to refugees in various situations. The aim is to find long-term solutions.

Location: NRC (Norway)

Contact: <http://www.nrc.no/engindex.htm>

Parel (National Advisory Centre for Intercultural Learning Materials):

Parel is an independent advisory centre for intercultural learning materials that caters for all sectors of education. Parel advises schools and publishers in adapting their learning materials to suit a multicultural society.

Location: Parel (Netherlands)

Contact: <http://www.parel.nl/>

SOS MITMENSCH (Humans Rights and Anti-racism in Austria):

The Organisation originated from a sea of light organised in Vienna. At this event, 250,000 people protested against xenophobia and social discrimination. Meanwhile, the Organisation has broadened its approach and also addresses such issues as poverty, civil society and human rights.

Location: SOS Mitmensch (Austria)

Contact: <http://www.sos-mitmensch.at/>

STOA (Stichting Omroep Allochtonen):

STOA is a Dutch organisation striving to achieve more diversity and 'ethnic' pluralism by supporting the participation of immigrants in radio, television and the interactive media.

STOA also closely collaborates with other European partners.

Location: STOA (Netherlands)

Contact: <http://www.stoa.nl/>

The Immigrant Institute:

The Institute has the largest collection of literature concerning migration in all its aspects, but mainly Sweden as an immigration country. It offers services and documentation on migration and asylum issues. Moreover, it functions as a secretariat for three Swedish immigrant organizations

Location: The Swedish Immigrant Institute (Sweden)

Contact: <http://www.immi.se/portale.htm>

Union Romani:

The Spanish Union Romani works together with the International Union Romani. Its aim is to defend the gypsy community.

Location: Union Romani Española (Spain)

Contact: <http://www.unionromani.org/>

UNITED for Intercultural Action:

UNITED is a European network against nationalism, racism, fascism and in support of migrants and refugees.

Location: UNITED (Netherlands)

Contact: <http://www.united.non-profit.nl/>

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Order at:

Österreichisches Institut für Familienforschung (ÖIF)
Gonzagagasse 19/8, A-1010 Vienna
Tel: +43-1-535 14 54-19
Fax: +43-1-535 14 55
E-Mail: edeltraud.puerk@oif.ac.at



Das Österreichische Institut für Familienforschung (ÖIF) ist ein unabhängiges, gemeinnütziges Institut zur interdisziplinären wissenschaftlichen und anwendungsbezogenen Erforschung und Darstellung der Vielfalt und Veränderungen familialer Lebenswelten aus Sicht von Kindern, Frauen und Männern.

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